

Work Task D5: Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship

Partners:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Havasu National Wildlife Refuge Cibola National Wildlife Refuge
Contact:	John Swett, LC-8220
Purpose:	Monitor breeding bird long-term population trends and habitat use along the LCR using the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) protocol.
Conservation Measures:	MRM1 and MRM2
Long-term Goal(s):	Monitor long-term trends along the LCR and evaluate avian use of riparian restoration sites.
FY2006 Estimate:	\$300,000 for Reclamation staff, travel, and miscellaneous supplies.
FY2007 Estimate:	\$300,000. Same as previous year.
FY2008 Estimate:	\$300,000. Same as previous year.
Project Description:	Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship involves examining avian populations, using a standardized protocol, throughout the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Long-term population trend data is collected by conducting intensive banding throughout the breeding season. Data collected are analyzed by the Institute for Bird Populations and long-term population trends are determined on a regional and continental level. In addition, site-specific use can be derived from MAPS data after five years of continuous data collection.

Data on fall migration and winter use of these sites is also be recorded, using an adapted MAPS protocol similar to migration banding projects conducted throughout the west and the MOSI protocol used in Mesoamerica. Reclamation has been conducting MAPS since 2000. A study plan is available.

Specific FY2006 Work Tasks:

- a) Conduct MAPS station in at least two sites along the LCR including at the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge restoration site, and at the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge south of Topock Marsh.
- b) Conduct fall migration banding and winter banding utilizing a revised MAPS protocol at the same sites as above.
- c) All data will be recorded and sent into the Institute for Bird Populations for regional and national trend analysis, and also will be analyzed by Reclamation biologists to determine trends at both restoration sites and along the LCR.